

The GREEN BOOK

BY MUAMMAR AL QADHAFI

PART 1

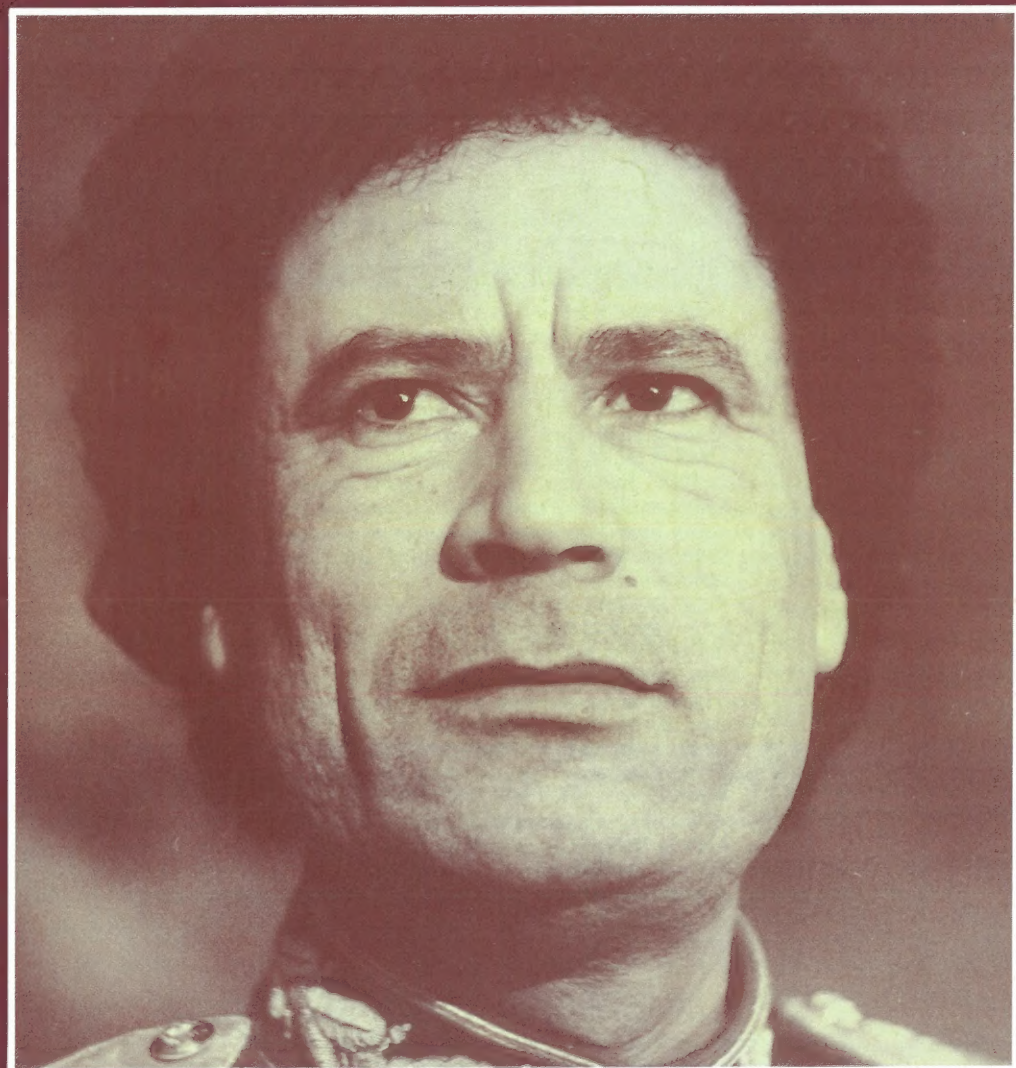
The solution of the problem of Democracy

PART 2

The solution of the Economic Problem

PART 3

The Social Basis of the Third Universal Theory



In these three volumes the Libyan leader examines the economic, social and political problems confronting the world today, and presents a radical programme for their solution.

The Green Book provides a comprehensive review of the theories on which the Libyan Jamahiriya is based. The proposals put forward by Muammer al Qadhafi are not merely theories but an explanation and insight into the structure and priorities of modern Libya.

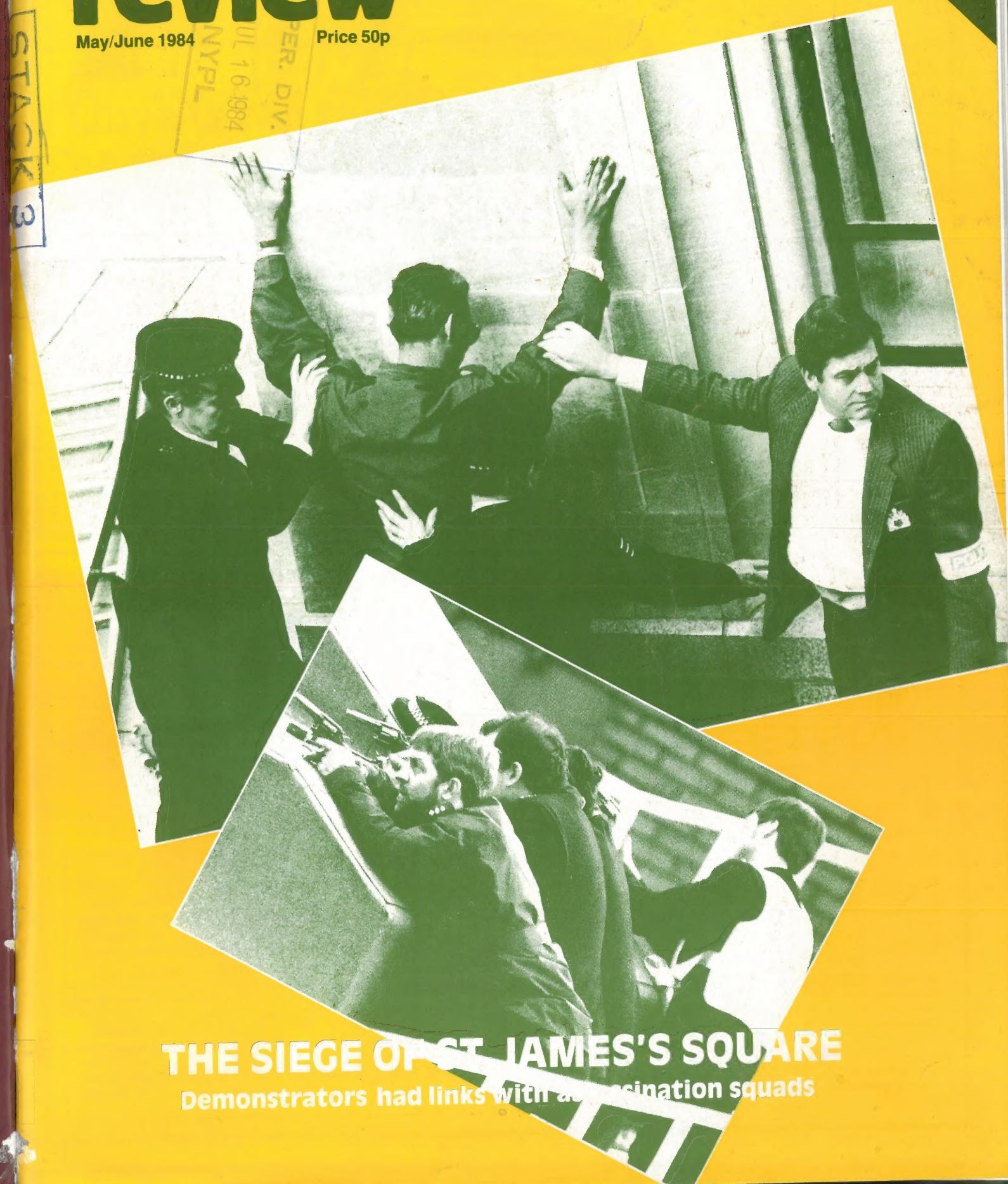
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jamahiriya review

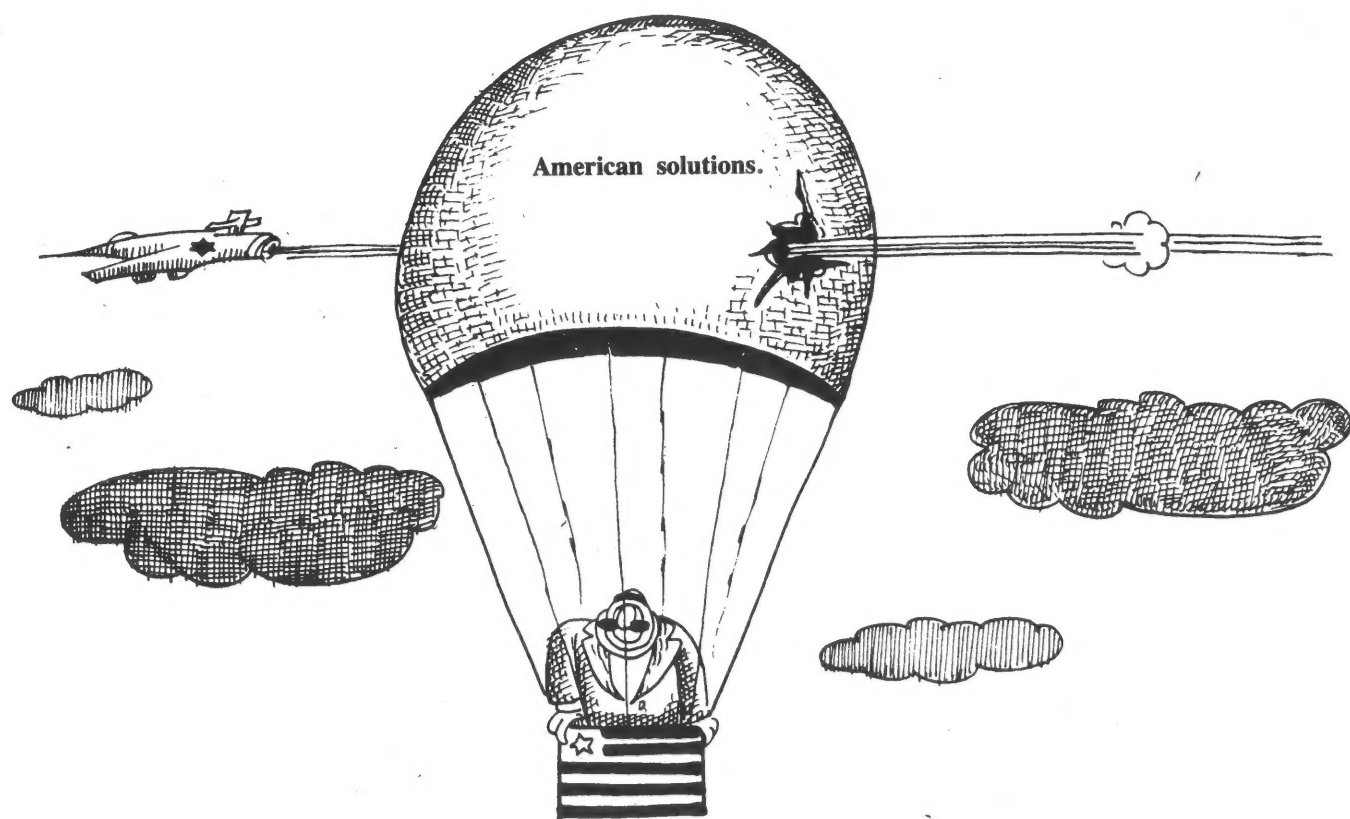
May/June 1984

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Terrorist group backed by Britain and United States



THE SIEGE OF ST JAMES'S SQUARE
Demonstrators had links with assassination squads



JAMAHIRIYA

INTERNATIONAL REPORT

A radical English-language newspaper providing a revolutionary perspective of international affairs and liberation struggle in the Third World. Authoritative reports and background assessments on conflict situations in El Salvador, Nicaragua, southern Africa, and the Arab homeland.

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Power, Wealth and Arms in the hands of the People

jamahiriya review

May/June 1984 No 47

Editorial Libya is the target of terrorism

DESPITE THE pages of western newspapers devoted to the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in London during April, and the subsequent incidents of terrorism inside the Libyan Jamahiriya, it cannot have escaped the notice of most people that a silence has been maintained on several important and crucial points. Both in London and in the Jamahiriya, it is Libya and Libyan citizens which have been the targets of a campaign of terrorism being waged by Muslim Brotherhood extremists, organised and financed by the United States, and supported by a number of countries of which Britain and the Sudan head the list.

For several years the United States has not even bothered to conceal the fact that it is committed to the destabilisation of revolutionary Libya, and that the military invasion of the Jamahiriya and even the assassination of the country's revolutionary leader Muammar Qadhafi are part of the overall American plan. Hence we have a situation in which the United States, acknowledged as the most powerful military power in the world, has embarked on a campaign of terrorism against a small Third World country on the other side of the globe.

To prepare international opinion for this crime, the United States must first wage a relentless propaganda war against the Jamahiriya and Colonel Qadhafi, in order that its own planned crimes are overshadowed by the fabricated picture of lawlessness and instability which it seeks to project as the image of its target.

From the outset of 1984, a series of events have occurred in Britain for which it has been claimed that Libya is responsible. During January, there were several claims that Libyan hit-squads had arrived in Britain intent on confronting criminal elements from Libya who have been provided refuge in the United Kingdom. The allegations were vigorously denied by official Libyan sources in London. Although the predicted events did not materialise, Libya had already been cast in the minds of the British public as a threat to law and order on a global scale. It did not matter that the events had not happened, because the propaganda campaign had achieved its purpose.

Then in early March a series of explosions occurred in London and the provinces. Although the targets were Arab rather than Libyan, these provided the pretext, together with the earlier false allegations, for a number of Libyans to be arrested and accused of causing the explosions, and for others in all parts of Britain to be

Continued on page 4

PUBLISHERS NOTE:
We regret the delay in publishing this issue due to unforeseen events in London, which also caused some disruption to distribution. Readers who did not receive the April issue are invited to request a duplicate copy.

EDITORIAL	
Libya is the target of terrorism.....	3

PANORAMA NEWS REVIEW	
Terrorist outrage in Tripoli links to US and Britain	5
Incitement to murder	5
Working to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon	5
Qadhafi an 'ideal mediator for Gulf peace'	5
Ties with Ethiopia reaffirmed	6
Libyans barred from entering Egypt.....	6
Ties strengthened with Nigeria	6
Reagan's re-election would 'threaten world peace'	6
International Court rejects Italian plea	6
Military training for women will continue	7
Co-operation with Yemen	7
Work starts on Islamic Centre in Bamako	7
Relations with India enter 'a new stage'	8
Defence ties forged with socialist countries	8

COVER STORY: THE SIEGE OF ST JAMES'S SQUARE	
Britain breaks relations with the Jamahiriya	9
British actions precipitated crisis.....	10
Arms discovered in Britain's Tripoli Embassy	11
Widespread harassment of Libyans in UK	11
Action 'not justified' says Irish Foreign Minister.....	12
Libyan people will decide on relations with Britain.....	12

NEWS BACKGROUND	
'Unity remains the top priority'	13
'We will involve the super-powers' warns Qadhafi	14
Numeiri's Omdurman plot threatens regional security	15

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	
Trade Profile: Planners heed the people.....	16
Bright outlook for oil sector	17
\$13.5 million construction award for India.....	17
Oil sales agreement with Turkey.....	17
Development aid for Nicaragua and Upper Volta	17
Sub contracts awarded for Bunba scheme	18
Arab banks support Daewoo	18
Summer arrives.....	18
Sirte-Qaddam road spans the desert	18
Cement capacity expands	18
Hyundai low bidder for airport scheme	18
Niqat al Khums textile complex opens	18
Marsa Brega-Misrata gas pipeline nears completion	18
Joint bank with Yugoslavia	18
Aviation agreement with Mauritania.....	18

MONITOR	
Day-by-day chronicle of Libyan affairs	19

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Continued from page 3

harassed or arrested by the police for no apparent reason other than being active within the Libyan student community as supporters of the Al Fateh Revolution. By June, some of the people were still being held in Britain jails, and others had been released on bail. It appears that there is no firm evidence to bring them to trial, and the fact that no trial dates have been set can only lead one to believe that the whole fiasco was designed only to create a bad image for the Jamahiriya.

Then came the news that elements hostile to Libya, with known links to the CIA, planned to stage a demonstration outside the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square on 17th April. Repeatedly over a period of many months Libyan officials in London and in Tripoli had protested to the British government over the refuge provided in the United Kingdom for criminal elements whose declared aim was the armed overthrow of the authorities in the Jamahiriya. It appeared a paradox to Libya that while the Jamahiriya had sought to improve relations with the United Kingdom by breaking all links with the IRA, and vigorously imposing a ban on all forms for support for the Irish movement, Britain, meanwhile, was actively sheltering a terrorist group of Libyan counter-revolutionaries.

On the eve of the St James's Square demonstration, in London and in Tripoli, Libyan officials made vigorous representations, urging the British government to ban the event to be staged outside the Libyan People's Bureau.

However, Britain ignored Libya's request. Instead of ensuring the protection of the Bureau, one hour before the demonstration, British police arrested a senior Libyan diplomat - in violation of the Vienna Conventions - and a member of the People's Committee in charge of the Bureau. It was a clear provocation by the British authorities, and one which was carefully concealed from all



official British statements concerning the events of that day. Consequently, what actually happened could be distorted and misrepresented to the British public to justify the events which followed.

Since the British authorities could not even be honest about this matter, the question has to be raised as to whether they have been honest about other aspects of the events of that day, in which a young policewoman on duty in the square was shot and killed. It cannot have escaped the observation of most rational people that initially the police denied the presence of any firearms inside the Bureau, and then the following day made claims that they had discovered spent cartridge cases on the floor and weapons concealed elsewhere. It was a remarkable reversal of the facts as they were being revealed by the British authorities. Yet, of course, it was necessary to make this second statement to justify the original claims that the shots had been fired from inside the Libyan People's Bureau. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it is not surprising that Britain rejected the immediate offer by the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau to hold a full and exhaustive investigation into the incident, and to put on trial in the presence of international and British observers, any Libyan who was found to have been involved in the shooting. Given Libya's willingness to co-operate in bringing the culprit of the shooting to justice, the siege of St James's Square, remarkable as it was, becomes even more remarkable. In fact, it was a staged managed media event which was totally irrelevant to solving or resolving the crucial issue of who shot WPC Yvonne Fletcher.

It served the purpose for which the demonstration was staged, and fitted into the pattern of the American campaign to present a false image of the Libyan people, but it solved nothing. Even if the shots had been fired from within the Bureau, the matter could have been quickly resolved through respected mediators acceptable to both sides, and without all the public drama dragged out over many days by the British authorities. Looking back at the events, it is difficult to believe that the British government really wanted the matter brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

A few weeks later, Muslim Brotherhood extremists were seized as they attempted to enter Libya illegally from Tunisian territory. Not only were they part of the same organisation which staged the St James's Square demonstration, and earlier still had issued false warnings of Libyan hit-squads entering Britain, but it was discovered from documents found on the infiltrators and from the confessions of those captured that a terrorist cell had been established in the Libyan capital, with the aim of assassinating leading Libyan officials and foreign diplomats and foreign workers employed on development projects in the Jamahiriya. They also planned to carry out a series of sabotage operations, all designed to create the image of Libya as being unstable and oppressive.

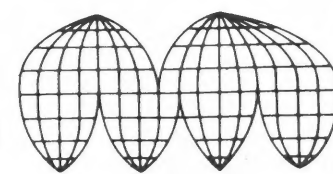
One of the infiltrators had been, his passport showed, in London at the time of the siege in St James's Square.

The terrorist organisation, it was admitted by those captured and confirmed from documents in their possession, had been set up and funded by the CIA, while Britain, the Sudan and the United States worked jointly to provide facilities to train the subversives in sabotage and terrorist operations.

Early this year the Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome was assassinated. Immediately all Libya's other diplomatic missions overseas were placed on alert for further terrorist outrages.

Yet, instead of adopting a position consistent with the principles it claims to hold, the British government continues to provide a refuge for persons who openly declare their commitment to armed violence and terrorism. Relations between Britain and Libya cannot be restored until this matter is resolved.

A monthly review of Libyan, Islamic and Third World affairs



PANORAMA

news review

Terrorist outrage in Tripoli linked to US and Britain

THE LATEST attempt by the United States to overthrow the revolutionary authorities in the Libyan Jamahiriya ended with a battle between revolutionary militias and armed Muslim Brotherhood insurgents in the centre of the Libyan capital on 8th May. Libya has accused the United States, Britain and the Sudan of direct complicity in the terrorist campaign.

Despite claims by the Italian news agency and one counter-revolutionary terrorist group based in Khartoum and London that the incident involved a direct attack on the Bab al Azzazzia barracks, which houses the offices of the Leader of the Revolution, Muammar Qadhafi, this has been denied by the Libyan authorities.

The Libyan account of the event has been substantiated by western businessmen in Tripoli.

Colonel Qadhafi told a French journalist on 9th May that the group involved in the gun battle in Tripoli were members of the Muslim Brotherhood, the extremist Islamic faction, which the Revolutionary Committee's newspaper *Al Zahaf al Akhdar* on 13th May described as a 'fascist' organisation with traditional links with British intelligence.

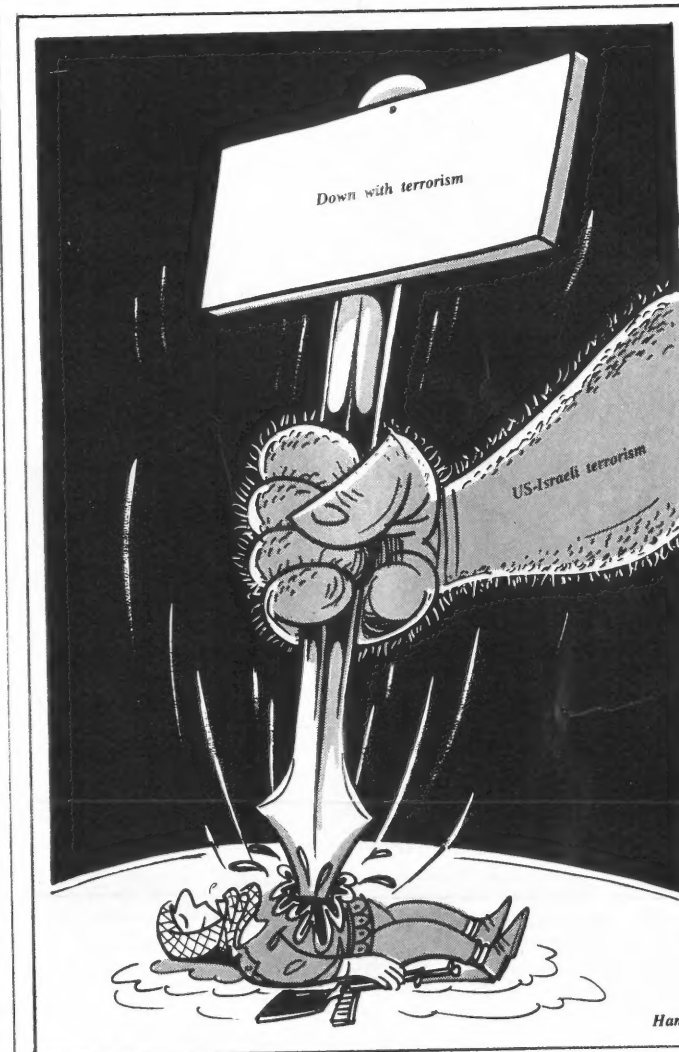
The Libyan leader said that Libyan security forces had intercepted three infiltrators near the Tunisian border on 6th May, killing one of them. They carried names and addresses of conspirators in Tripoli, Colonel Qadhafi disclosed, and lists of people they were to assassinate.

The other two were immediately arrested and gave the names of others who had rented a flat in Tripoli, which was raided by the Libyan security forces.

The *Financial Times* report on 10th May confirmed 'this account of events fits in with reports from local businessmen and diplomats who say there is no evidence of an attack on the Bab al Azzazzia barracks'.

The paper added, 'This contradicts full and detailed reports

Continued page 6 Col 1



Incitement to murder

PLANNED NATO exercises in the Mediterranean have been described as 'an attempt to harass Libya's shores' in a statement issued by the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in Tripoli. It said the call by US State Department spokesman Alan Romberg for America's European allies to impose an economic and political boycott of the Jamahiriya was an 'open threat' against Libya, especially at a time when NATO forces were preparing for military exercises in the region.

Earlier a statement from the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, gave added weight to reports that the United States is seeking to destabilise the Jamahiriya and even assassinate the country's revolu-

tionary leader Muammar Qadhafi. The *Guardian* newspaper on 1st May reported that Shultz had briefed State Department officials on the need to 'put Qadhafi in a box and close the lid'.

Working to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon

DIPLOMATIC relations between Lebanon and the Libyan Jamahiriya have been restored it was announced in late April. Links between the two countries were broken by Libya in protest at the Beirut government's treaty with Israel, but the subsequent decision of the Lebanese government to terminate the agreement with the Zionists paved the way for relations to be normalised.

In an interview with the Beirut newspaper *An-Nahar* on 22nd May, the Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary Dr Ali Treiki said the Jamahiriya supports President Gemayel and his government. He said, 'We shall work with all our strength to achieve peace and stop the bloodshed in Lebanon.' Dr Treiki spoke of the need 'to achieve national reconciliation on a firm and just basis' in Lebanon.

However, in mid-May Tunisia recalled its ambassador to Tripoli as relations between the two neighbouring states reached a new low following the infiltration of armed terrorists into the Jamahiriya from Tunisian territory.

Qadhafi an 'ideal mediator' for Gulf peace

FORMER AUSTRIAN Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has publicly appealed for revolutionary leader Muammar Qadhafi to mediate an end to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. Speaking in Geneva on 9th March, the Austrian elder statesman declared that Colonel Qadhafi, as a prominent Islamic leader, was ideally suited to negotiate an end to 'this terrible war'. He would be the best prepared to do it.

The United Nations' special envoy, Swedish Premier Olaf Palme, would be unable to halt the fighting, said Dr Kreisky, and the two superpowers had already demonstrated their inability to bring peace.

'I personally believe that Qadhafi should take on this task, and try to end this slaughter between these two Islamic peoples', declared Dr Kreisky, adding: 'I know Colonel Qadhafi very well, and contrary to what the world's press and some governments say, he is a balanced man with a good mind.'

Dr Kreisky has played a key role in expanding ties between the Arab nation and western Europe. In March 1982 he hosted a visit to Vienna by Muammar Qadhafi, and last December the Austrian elder statesman visited Tripoli for talks with the Libyan revolutionary leader.

Cont from page 5 col 1

from the Italian news agency Ansa which reported that a commando unit firing automatic rifles had attacked Qadhafi's headquarters.

At a news conference on 14th May, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, Muftah Ku'aybah said that the terrorists, when surrounded by Libyan security men, had 'started to fire from inside the block of flats, with complete disregard for the lives of the innocent residents - men, women and children - who were mostly foreigners'.

The Libyan Justice Secretary also disclosed further information concerning the culprits which had been obtained from those terrorists who had surrendered and been arrested. The group, he said, had been recruited by US intelligence, with the participation of Britain. US funds had been deposited in a special account at the Bank Texas American 13 Inc, and the Americans had also assigned three officers to train the group in terrorist activities.

The group had been recruited in West Germany, the USA and Britain, and sent to the Sudan for training at a camp in the Mandrah area under American, British and Sudanese officers. Weapons, ammunition and explosives had been supplied by a CIA operative in Tunisia.

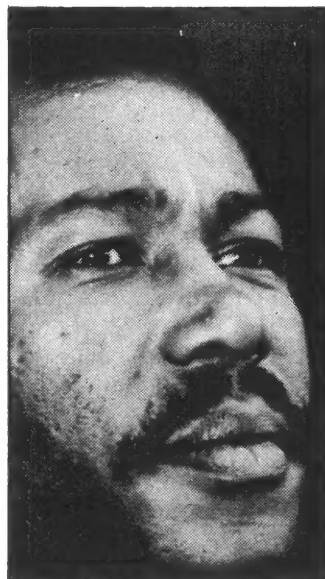
Mr Ku'aybah disclosed that 'the mission assignment issued by the CIA and Britain to those agents, specified the assassination of members of the revolutionary committees, Secretaries (Libya's equivalent to a government minister in traditional political systems) and members of People's Committees, poisoning the sources and reservoirs of drinking water, and the destruction of vital economic establishments such as ports, airports, factories and socialist people's markets'.

Moreover, 'the plan also specified the assassination of some foreign diplomats as well as some foreigners who work in development', the Justice Secretary revealed.

He added, 'According to the confessions of the arrested persons, the purpose of America and Britain in this terrorist act is to depict the Jamahiriya to international public opinion as an unstable country preparatory to implementing a direct act of aggression.'

In Tripoli on 13th May, the Italian Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Liaison Bureau, where he was presented with 'a protest about the British Government's involvement in granting aid and help to the

terrorist elements present in Britain to carry out sabotage actions inside the Jamahiriya and abroad', Tripoli radio reported. Italy assumed the role of protecting power for British interests following the Westminster government's breaking of diplomatic relations with the Jamahiriya.



President Mengistu

Ties with Ethiopia reaffirmed

THE CLOSE ties between the Jamahiriya and Ethiopia have been underlined by a visit to Tripoli by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, and by the conclusion of a series of important trade protocols between the two countries. President Mengistu arrived in the Jamahiriya on 31st March for what was described as a 'working session' with revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi. Few details were released, but it is thought that the growing US intervention in Sudan, where the Numeiri regime is facing a popular armed rebellion, was high on the agenda.

Two days earlier, Mr Musa Abu Freiwa, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industry, signed a series of trade protocols in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. The accords stipulate that Libya will step up its imports from Ethiopia of sugar, meat, cattle, coffee beans and spices. Mr Abu Freiwa said that the protocols would 'promote co-operation between the Jamahiriya and Ethiopia' and that they had come in implementation of treaties agreed between the two countries during meetings between Muammer Qadhafi and President Mengistu.

Libyans barred from entering Egypt

LIBYANS MARRIED to Egyptian women have been barred from entering Egypt, the Jamahiriya News Agency reported on 16th May. The report said husbands and children accompanying their wives and mothers had been refused entry by the Egyptian authorities, and 'abandoned under the glare of the desert sun without water and food'. In Tobruk the People's Committee of the municipality responded to the emergency, sending water tankers, food and medicine to the border. The Libyan agency expressed its condemnation of the Cairo government, which allows Zionists to enter freely into Egypt while banning fellow Arabs.

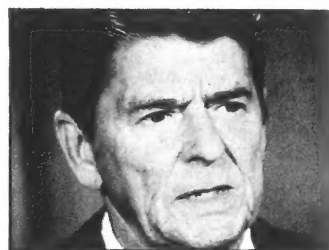


Nigeria's President Buhari

Ties strengthened with Nigeria

THE LATEST development in the increasing ties between the Jamahiriya and Nigeria came on 17th May when Foreign Minister Dr Ibrahim Gambari arrived in Tripoli for talks with the Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary, Dr Ali Treiki. The Nigerian minister expressed his government's condemnation of the recent terrorist operations against Libya. High on the agenda of the talks was a review of the present situation in Africa, particularly in southern Africa, and the international economic situation.

Earlier, on 25th April, the signing was reported of the minutes of the first session of the Arab-Libyan-Nigerian joint committee in Tripoli. The two countries are exploring the possibility of establishing a joint holding company and a joint bank.



Reagan's re-election would 'threaten world peace'

A RE-ELECTION of Ronald Reagan for a second term as US President would 'threaten world peace', and if Reagan was returned to the White House the Libyan people would 'have no alternative but to redouble our efforts to repulse western aggression'. This firm warning came from Muammer Qadhafi on 9th March, in an address to a welcoming banquet in Tripoli in honour of the visiting Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov.

The Libyan revolutionary leader also took the opportunity to reaffirm the Jamahiriya's consistent position on the Chadian conflict, stressing that peace depended on a withdrawal of the Zairean and French forces which are currently shoring up the illegal regime of Hissene Habre in N'Djamena. 'The French presence in Chad has no justification so far as the French people or the international community is concerned,' he declared. Moreover, the despatch of French troops had no legal basis, and was not provided for in any treaty between Paris and N'Djamena.

Colonel Qadhafi reaffirmed that the Jamahiriya wanted 'unity and freedom of the Chadian people', and peace for Chad and its neighbours.

International Court rejects Italian plea

THE INTERNATIONAL Court of Justice in The Hague has rejected an Italian request to participate in a case submitted by the Jamahiriya and Malta over offshore drilling rights in the Mediterranean. Last October Italy filed an application for full participation, saying that this would enable it to defend its rights to certain areas claimed by Malta and Libya. On 23rd March, however, the Court ruled, by eleven votes to five, that its Statutes allowed Italy's claimed rights to be taken into

account without direct participation by Rome.

The Jamahiriya and Malta submitted the case in 1982. Malta wants the two hundred miles of sea separating the two countries to be divided equally for oil exploration, but the Jamahiriya maintains that it should have a larger share because of its longer coastline.

Military training for women will continue

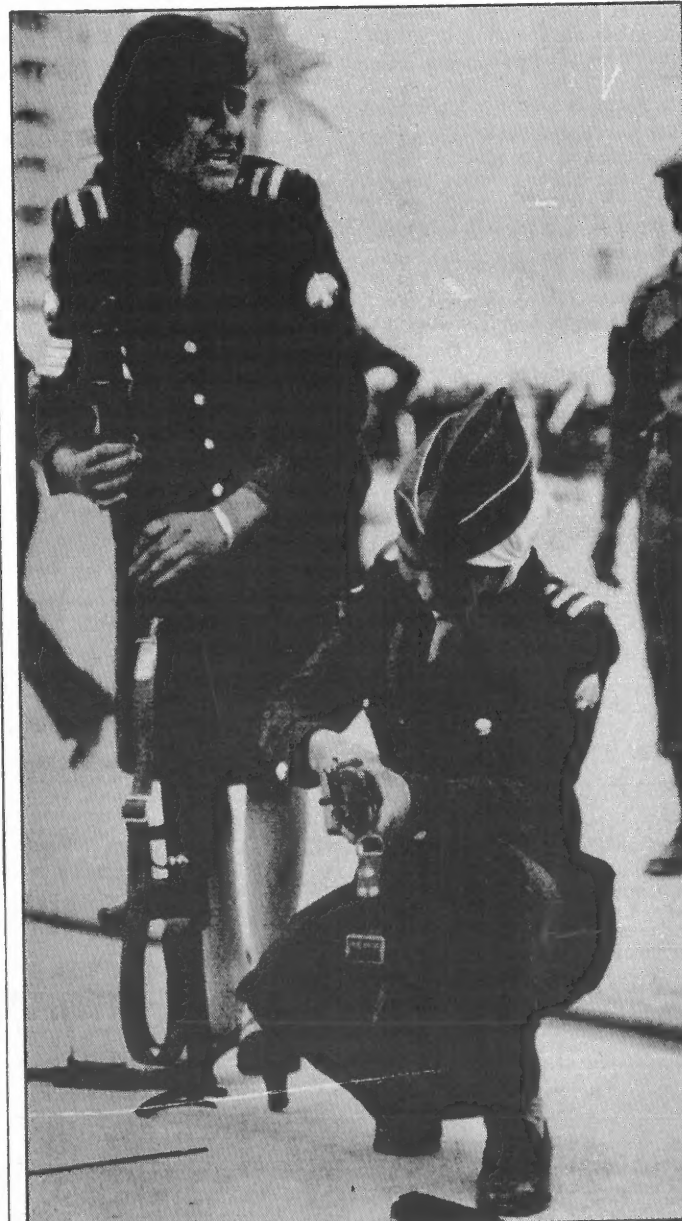
LIBYAN WOMEN will have the right to bear arms in defence of their homeland, despite the efforts of 'reactionary forces' who managed to persuade the Basic People's Congresses to halt military training programmes for women. The decision to go ahead with the creation of the armed people - a defensive system in which the entire population would play a direct role - was announced by revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi on 12th March, in an address to women to attending military training courses at the Yawm al Tha'r camp, and was confirmed by a special Statute issued by the General People's Congress two days later.

The BPCs' decision early this year to suspend military training for women had 'deprived women of the honour of defending the homeland, and even of the right to self defence,' Colonel Qadhafi told the Yawm al Tha'r trainees, adding that it had 'damaged the material and moral achievements of Libyan women'.

The setback for women's rights was the result of 'reactionary forces' who had 'managed to make their voices prevail' at the BPCs. The reactionaries should be isolated, insisted the Libyan leader, and this would require greater involvement in the BPCs by 'the popular masses who have an interest in the Revolution'. And he warned: 'We will not give any further opportunities to any forces which have no stake in the Revolution'.

Above and beyond the principle of equal rights for women, military preparedness was a matter of national necessity, he explained. 'We are obliged to defend this land, which is threatened with aggression, and everyone who is able to counter aggression is therefore duty-bound to undergo military training'.

Noting the Libyan women had staged a series of large demonstrations to demand their right



Libyan women demand equality in defence services.

to bear arms, Colonel Qadhafi declared that in response to their appeals the law would be amended to make military training compulsory for all citizens, both men and women. He added, however, that recruitment to Libya's formal military academies 'will remain open to men only, until women have decided that they too accept such recruitment'.

The Libyan leader concluded by summarising the new situation: 'General military training is compulsory for men and women in the Jamahiriya, and general military training will resume at girls' educational institutes.' This, he said, 'is not my decision, but a decision by Libyan women, who have attained their demands'.

An end to military training at girls' educational establishments was resolved by the General People's Congress in February, but

the following weeks saw a spate of rallies and demonstrations by women protesting at the decision. One of the largest demonstrations was staged in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, on 6th March, when thousands of girl students marched from the Al Manar school to the headquarters of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. The Jamahiriya news agency JANA said that the marchers carried placards affirming their right to military training, and calling on all the Jamahiriya's Basic People's Congresses to 'convene emergency sessions to review their decisions on the military training of women, and to abrogate all decisions which minimise the capabilities of Libyan women to exercise their rights'.

In response to such demonstrations, the BPCs met in emergency session, and on 14th

March a new Statute on military training was promulgated, confirming that training would henceforth be compulsory for citizens of both sexes.

Co-operation with Yemen

THE THIRD meeting of the Joint Libyan-Yemeni Higher Committee ended in Tripoli on 13th March with the signature of a wide ranging bilateral agreement calling for greater co-operation in the fields of agriculture, education, transport and communications and trade and investment. Tripoli radio said that the agreement also provided for 'a review of all aspects of co-operation and methods of ensuring its development, promotion and consolidation'.

The radio added that a clause in the agreement provided for Yemeni students to attend universities and other educational institutions in the Jamahiriya, and for Libyan teachers to receive training at Yemeni colleges.

The formation of the Libyan-Yemeni Higher Committee was agreed last June during talks in Sana'a between Muammer Qadhafi and President Ali Abdullah Saleh, in which the two leaders approved a programme of close co-operation designed to lead to eventual unity between their countries.

Work starts on Islamic centre in Bamako

A LANDMARK in the Jamahiriya's programme to establish Islamic cultural centres in the developing countries of the Third World came on 30th March at a ceremony to mark the laying of the foundation stone for a new centre in the Malian capital of Bamako. The centre, to be built on a 4.5 hectares site, will include a mosque, a clinic, lecture theatres, a library and staff accommodation.

The project is being funded by the joint United Arab Emirates-Libyan Commission for the Establishment of Islamic Centres. Established in 1975, the Commission's capital was recently raised from \$24 million to \$42 million. In 1982 the Commission set up one Islamic centre each in Burundi, Rwanda and Togo, and five in southern Sudan. A further centre is planned for Gabon.

Relations with India enter 'a new stage'

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya has 'no reservations' about working to achieve an expansion of political co-operation with India to parallel the strides made in bilateral trade and development co-operation. This was the message from Muammer Qadhafi at a banquet in Tripoli on 7th April, in honour of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is also Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Arab nation should work for a new era of collaboration with India, he said, but he warned that India should be wary of developing ties with Arab regimes which worked not for the interests of the nation, but for those of foreign powers.

The Jamahiriya attached great importance to Indian-Arab relations, declared Muammer Qadhafi, and Mrs Gandhi's visit to Tripoli heralded 'a new stage in relations between us'. But he warned that 'the majority of regimes in the Arab world are sworn enemies of the Arab people'; they had 'failed to face the problems of backwardness and to counter Israeli and western threats and provocations'.

It was vital that India's relations with the region should be 'established with the dynamic Arab forces, those which will shape the future', and not with 'weak symbols, regimes which have lost any claim to legitimacy'. The Jamahiriya wanted 'permanent and effective relations with India, both on the Arab and international levels'. However, hopes for the expansion of such ties would be dashed 'if India deals with regimes which do not place the interests of the Arab people above all else'.

Arab-Indian relations should be 'built on a new basis', Muammer Qadhafi continued. There was enormous scope for the development of 'the Non-Aligned-Asian-African and Indian-Arab axes, working for peace, freedom and progress, and against racism and imperialism'. The beneficiaries would be oppressed peoples such as those of Palestine, Namibia and Azania (South Africa).

On bilateral ties, Colonel Qadhafi declared himself 'highly satisfied' with the level of economic co-operation, and he revealed that there were 24,000 Indian citizens working in the Jamahiriya. Sixteen Indian companies were engaged in 27 development projects in a range of sectors. However, 'the level achieved in material co-operation has not been equalled by

political co-ordination and co-operation on the bilateral and international levels, and this handicaps the development of ties between our two countries'. This deficiency should be overcome, he insisted, adding: 'I believe that Libyans have no reservations over establishing a spirit of co-operation in all fields' with India.

Responding to Muammer Qadhafi's speech of welcome, Mrs Gandhi confirmed that India looked forward to an expansion of bilateral relations, based on mutually-held principles. 'As friends, partners and members

in our era is the non-recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people'. She affirmed that 'the latest developments in Lebanon have demonstrated the danger of foreign intervention in the region. We demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon', so that the Lebanese people might begin to resolve their differences and re-build their country and society.

Indian-Libyan relations were already 'warm and brotherly' and 'we are working to strengthen them,' says Mrs Gandhi, expressing high hopes for the



Mrs Indira Gandhi seeking 'warm and brotherly' relations.

of the Non-Aligned Movement, Libya and India are working together to create equal relations based on the will of the people', she declared, adding: 'What the world needs today is an end to domination and competition'. The superpowers must commit themselves to 'the non-use of nuclear weapons, and begin negotiations to reduce their arsenals. And they must repudiate the economic enslavement of others'.

Reaffirming India's full support for the Palestinian cause, Mrs Gandhi declared that the 'greatest injustice taking place

outcome of the forthcoming meeting of the Joint Indian-Libyan Committee.

During her two day visit to the Jamahiriya, the Indian Premier and her delegation held a series of meetings with key Libyan officials, including the Secretaries for Electricity and Atomic Energy, and Staff Major Abdessalem Jalloud. Amongst Mrs Gandhi's engagements was a tour of the Girls Military College in Tripoli, during which she expressed admiration for the readiness of Libyan women to defend the achievements of their Revolution.

Defence ties forged with socialist countries

TRIPOLI'S ABILITY to counter US military escalation in the Arab region by bolstering links with the socialist countries of Europe has been demonstrated by visits to the Jamahiriya from the Defence Ministers of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and by the conclusion of a military co-operation agreement with East Germany.

In early April Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for National Defence, Admiral Branko Mamula, conferred in Tripoli with revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi, and he also held two meetings with Brigadier Abu Bakr Younis Jaber, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. On 6th April the Jamahiriya News Agency JANA said that the discussions had centred on 'the consolidation of the friendly bilateral relations between the two countries'.

Tripoli's relations with Belgrade have traditionally been close, and in March the Jamahiriya hosted a visit by the Yugoslavian Prime Minister, Mrs Milka Planinc, during which she conferred with a range of Libyan officials, including Muammer Qadhafi.

On 7th April Bulgarian Defence Minister Dobri Dzurrov, began a visit to the Jamahiriya during which he too held intensive talks with Brigadier Abu Bakr Younis Jaber. In a statement on his arrival, he said that the visit was 'part of the continuing contacts and consultations to consolidate and develop bilateral relations between the two friendly countries in all fields'.

In March, Libya's developing relations with the socialist countries was signalled by the conclusion of a military co-operation agreement with the German Democratic Republic. The accord was initiated during a three-day visit to Germany by Brigadier Mustapha Kharroubi, Chief of Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

The wider significance of these agreements and consultations was indicated by Muammer Qadhafi on 28th March, in his address to mark the anniversary of the expulsion of British military bases from Libyan territory. He warned that the West's dangerous efforts to impose its diktat on the Arab homeland might prompt the Jamahiriya to make available facilities to 'the superpower which is hostile to the United States'.



The Head of the Jamahiriya News Agency was taken into police custody early in the drama, but later released.

The Siege of St James's Square

Britain breaks relations with the Jamahiriya

THE BRITISH government decided unilaterally to break diplomatic relations with the Libyan Jamahiriya in late April following acrimonious exchanges between London and Tripoli over an earlier incident in St James's Square, Westminster.

The breakdown in relations began on 17th April, with the British authorities assisting in a staged provocation against the Libyan People's Bureau and the Libyan revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi. On that day a group of masked protesters were brought to St James's Square under police escort, to stage a demonstration against the Libyan revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi.

During the hours preceeding the demonstration, Libyan officials in both London and Tripoli had met with British Foreign Office staff and diplomats, to warn that the Jamahiriya considered the planned demonstration as provocative. The Libyan officials requested the British government to use its authority to ban the demonstration, which the Jama-

hiriya believed could lead to violence.

The demonstration was planned by a terrorist organisation of Libyan exiles, many of whom are wanted by the Libyan authorities for criminal offences. Its commitment to counter-revolutionary violence in Libya is openly proclaimed by the organisation's leaders, and, against the background of the assassination of the Libyan envoy in Rome earlier this year, the Libyan Bureau in London was on alert in anticipation of a similar occurrence in the British capital.

Tension was increased when British police seized a key Libyan official from outside the Bureau shortly before 9am on the morning of the demonstration. Dr Omar Sodani, a medical student in Britain and acting head of the Bureau's Press and Information section, was arrested, despite his diplomatic immunity, and taken to a nearby police station. Also arrested was another Libyan student, a member of the People's Committee responsible for running the Bureau.

Shortly after the arrests, British police

escorted the demonstrators into St James's Square, and permitted them to assemble with their placards just across the road in the centre of the Square.

The British authorities claim that shortly afterwards, shots rang out; some of the demonstrators fell injured to the ground and a policewoman on duty was fatally injured. It was alleged that the shots came from inside the Libyan People's Bureau - a charge vigorously rejected by the Libyans inside the Bureau and by the authorities in the Jamahiriya.

Immediately, the British police placed the Bureau under siege. Police marksmen took up positions in the Square and on the roofs of surrounding buildings, while a massive barricade was erected at all entrances to the Square. Police helicopters patrolled over the square.

Meanwhile, the British Embassy in Tripoli was placed under guard to ensure its safety in view of the mounting anger of the Libyan people at the provocations being suffered by the People's Bureau. ▶

► In Tripoli, the Libyan authorities accused the British authorities of planning to storm the Bureau with SAS gunmen, and warned that the British action was in breach of the Vienna Conventions concerning diplomatic immunity. However, the Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi proposed that the crisis should be defused by an immediate ending of the siege, to be followed by a full Libyan investigation into the incident.

He told a news conference in Tripoli on 22nd April that Libya had suggested that the crisis could be resolved by the established of an investigating committee from the Foreign Liaison Bureau in Tripoli, which would be sent to the People's Bureau in London. 'If we find that there is a person who deserves to stand trial and be questioned, the Libyan popular authorities will put him on trial.' Colonel Qadhafi added that Libya had 'no objection if Britain itself wanted to send to Libya any international side agreed upon to attend this trial in Libya in the event that we find there is someone deserving to stand trial'.

In high-level talks in the Libyan capital, it was agreed that the restrictions at the respective missions in Tripoli and London would be lifted, and the freedom of movement of accredited diplomatic staff of both countries fully respected. The Libyan authorities immediately implemented their part of the agreement,

but in London the siege continued; Libyan diplomats were barred from entering the Bureau, renewing fears that the British government might still attempt to storm the Bureau with SAS gunmen.

A further example of the Jamahiriya's concern that the crisis should be brought to a peaceful solution was provided by the round-the-clock efforts of two of the Bureau's diplomatic staff to negotiate a satisfactory end to the siege. While senior police paid tribute to the work of the two Libyans, at Westminster the British government continued to make ludicrous demands which were clearly in contravention of the Vienna Conventions.

From the outset of the crisis, the British media waged a virulent propaganda campaign fuelled by inflammatory remarks from British politicians, who in turn were incited to further ludicrous comments by the hysteria whipped-up by the press. It was against this background that the British government turned its back on the days of patient negotiation aimed at resolving the crisis, and declared that it was breaking diplomatic relations with the Jamahiriya. Libyan diplomatic staff were given seven days to leave the United Kingdom, and British diplomats in the Jamahiriya were recalled by Whitehall.

explained: 'The current crisis in Libyan-British relations is in fact an extension of numerous problems to which we have been alert for many years, namely, the present of anti-revolution forces in Britain seeking to create problems in the relations between Libya and Britain, and indeed to threaten the interests and the citizens of the Jamahiriya in Britain.'

Dr Treiki added, 'We have alerted the British government to this fact on several occasions. We have asked the British government to stop these elements. This is because of our desire to see Libyan-British relations kept free of anything that could mar them. But in fact we did not receive any positive response.'

The Foreign Liaison Secretary continued, 'What we had expected has taken place. One day before the hostile demonstration which was staged by Middle Eastern elements - as stated by the British authorities - against the People's Bureau in London, we alerted the British Government about the demonstration, and told them it was a hostile act. But, we were surprised to see that all conditions were facilitated for this demonstration to reach the Bureau and commit a provocation against it. Events then developed in manner which led to a clash between the demonstrators, the hostile forces and the forces of the revolution, and a number of casualties occurred.'

'It would have been better if the British Government had responded, then these casualties would not have occurred,' Dr Treiki stressed. 'The crisis was one fabricated by elements opposed to the Libyan revolution under the influence of the British police. We on our part have affirmed frequently that we do not wish to escalate the situation and wish to solve the problem by peaceful means.'

However, the Libyan aim was thwarted. Dr Treiki explained: 'Then there followed the siege of the Bureau and some members of the Bureau were arrested, although some of them carried diplomatic identification cards. The Libyan students were provoked, and some Libyan citizens arrested. We did not reciprocate, however, so as not to escalate the situation. Indeed, the British Embassy here operates with total freedom, and its staff can leave the Embassy premises with total freedom. We are in touch with the British Government at a high level in order to contain the situation and find an amicable solution to the problem.'

Questioned about the basis for a solution, the Foreign Liaison Secretary elaborated: 'In fact, we have called for the withdrawal of the British police from the Bureau and the release of the Libyans there. For our part, we have not taken any measures either against the British community or against the British Embassy and those working there. I believe that if the siege were to be lifted, then the two countries can work in a calm atmosphere to solve the problems.'

rorism. 'We are the victims of this aggression,' he stressed.

'The British government stands accused of protecting and backing these acts of violence,' he said in reference to counter-revolutionary elements based in the United Kingdom and the United States, which he described as 'those criminals who are hostile to the Libyan people'.

Asked to comment about the crisis, on the second day of the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in London, Dr Treiki



Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

British actions precipitated crisis in Anglo-Libyan relations

THE BLAME for the deterioration in relations lies firmly with the British government. This was the view forcefully expressed by the Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi when he faced an international press conference in Tripoli on 22nd April, and in an earlier interview with the Secretary for Foreign Liaison, Dr Ali Treiki, broadcast on Tripoli radio on 19th April.

Colonel Qadhafi denounced 'the allegations and fabrications accusing Libya of terrorism' and declared that the Jamahiriya was resolutely against ter-

Arms discovered in Britain's Tripoli Embassy

ARMS WERE discovered hidden in a safe in the British Embassy in Tripoli, on 4th May, as Libyan security officials conducted a thorough search of the building in the wake of the departure of Britain's diplomatic staff from the Jamahiriya. The discovery was made in the presence of two observers from the Italian Embassy, which had earlier agreed to act as the protecting power for United Kingdom interests in the Jamahiriya.

Five hand guns were found in a locked safe in the former embassy's cypher

room, and the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau disclosed that the weapons did not appear on the Libyan register of firearms kept by foreign embassies, and the British embassy had no licence to hold them.

In response to accusations by Britain's Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce that the guns had been planted by the Libyan authorities, the Italian ambassador in Tripoli, Alessandro Quaroni, said it would be 'very difficult' for anyone to have planted the weapons. 'The building is kept locked, when it is not being searched, and I have the keys,' he told journalists.

In contrast to the respect shown to the British embassy building by the Libyan authorities, in London bomb squad officers blasted their way into the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square, on 30th April, without using keys to the building which British television reports had earlier filmed being handed to police after the Libyan diplomats left the building.

After first reports that no fire arms

had been found in the Libyan People's Bureau, the following day a contradictory statement was issued claiming that arms had been found, and spent cartridge cases discovered on the floor near the window from which the police alleged the shots had been fired on 17th April when a British policewoman was fatally injured. Observers pointed out that although Saudi diplomats had been present at the time of the 'discovery', they had not been in the building during the night when it would have been possible for the police to plant the weapons.

Libya accused Britain of planting the firearms in the Bureau, and vigorously denied that any illegal arms had ever been kept in the building.

Despite British efforts to make it appear that diplomatic missions do not routinely hold arms on their premises, the London *Evening Standard* on 5th June disclosed that the United States maintains an armoury both at the embassy in Grosvenor Square, where armed marines stand guard to all entrances, and at the US ambassador's residence in Regent's Park.



Children terrorised: Students at the Libyan School in Chelsea were confronted by armed police.

Widespread harassment of Libyans in UK

BRITAIN HAS been accused of terrorising young Arab students enrolled at the Libyan School in Chelsea, and of conducting a widespread campaign of harassment and intimidation directed at the estimated 5,000 Libyan students studying in Britain.

For several months prior to the St

James's Square incident on 17th April, Libyan students throughout the country were being subjected to detention, house searches and harassment. A number of Libyan citizens are presently being held in British jails on charges connected with a series of mysterious explosions in Britain during early March; the targets

were generally Arab businesses, and did not appear to have any direct link with the Libyan community in Britain.

Throughout and after the St James's Square siege, a number of Libyan students were rounded-up by the British police, and arbitrarily deported. In the House of Lords, Lord Avebury, the

► Chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, questioned government ministers as to whether the Libyan students had been fully advised of their rights to appeal, but generally the Libyans were quickly put on planes bound for the Jamahiriya, thereby denying them any opportunity to the judicial process of appeal.

In one instance reported by the press, it appeared that the only 'crime' of the student in question was the presence in his lodgings of Libyan literature, including copies of *The Green Book*.

In an interview on Libyan television on 22nd April, Abdullah Jubran, the official in charge of cultural affairs at the Libyan People's Bureau in London, which is responsible for handling student affairs, said: 'Daily, we receive telephone calls from our students and trainees, saying that the British police search them and harass them and take arbitrary measures against them.'

In London, police made several searches of the Libyan School in Chelsea during the St James's Square siege. They entered classrooms, and teaching staff reported that the police behaviour terrorised the students, many of them in their first year at school. The school was established some years ago, funded by the Libyan People's Bureau to provide education for Arab children resident in London. Many of the several hundred students are not Libyan citizens.

Action 'not justified' says Irish Foreign Minister

ONE WEEK after the start of the British siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in London, support for Mrs Thatcher's government amongst her 'closest Western allies' was described by the American newsagency *Associated Press* as being 'muted or nil'.

Apart from 'ringing support' from Washington, a survey by the agency found that West Germany had 'maintained silence on London's break with Libya', while France only 'deplored the violation of international conventions and principles' which led to the crisis. Italy's Foreign Ministry said the rupture of relations was 'a bilateral question' for Tripoli and London, while Denmark had no comment. Asked if this indicated disapproval, Danish Foreign Ministry spokesman Bent Skou said: 'It indicates nothing at all. We just haven't issued a

statement.' Likewise, the Austrian Foreign Ministry offered no comment, adding 'We are ready to make a contribution to resolve the conflict.'

In Dublin, the Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry said Britain's decision to expel Libya's diplomats was not justified, the agency report said.



Police sharpshooters aim at the People's Bureau: 'No hostile intentions'?

Libyan people will decide on relations with Britain

THE QUESTION of Libya's diplomatic relations with Britain will not be decided until the end of the year, and then only after thorough discussion by the Libyan people through the Basic People's Congresses which provide the democratic political forum for political decision-making in the Jamahiriya. The Foreign Liaison Bureau, the Jamahiriya's foreign relations office, does not have the authority to take a decision, but can only implement the decisions of the General People's Congress which convenes once all Libya's Basic People's Congresses have presented their views.

Meanwhile, the Libyan authorities have stressed that the estimated 8,000 British citizens living in the Jamahiriya will be 'provided all security and care'.

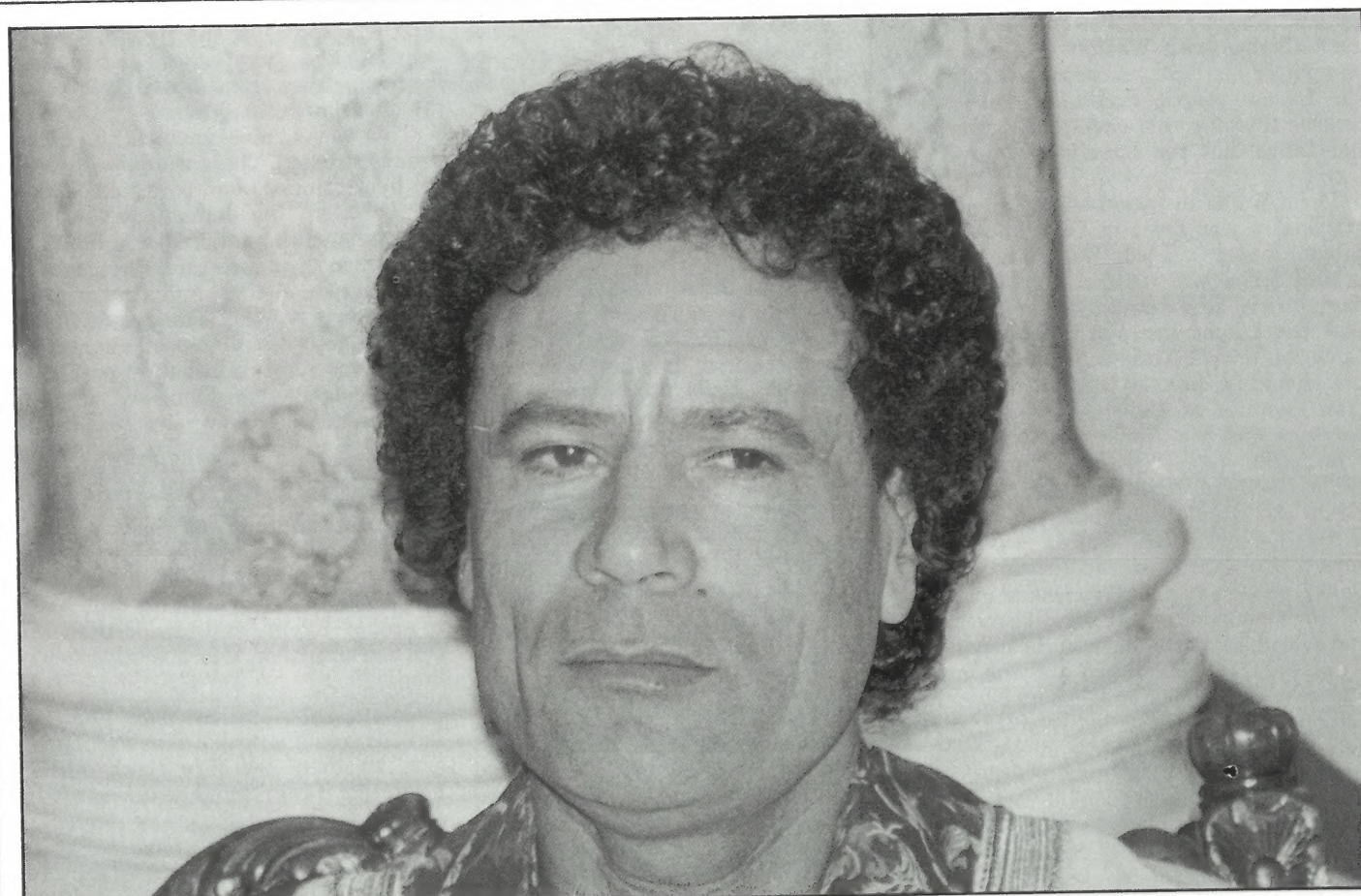
In a 2nd May news conference, broadcast on Tripoli radio, Libya's revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi explained that under the Jamahiriya's system of democracy such a decision could not be taken by himself or by the Foreign Liaison Bureau. He explained: 'The ones who take that decision are the Libyan people, through their basic conferences. Hence, relations remain severed unilaterally until the basic conferences in the Jamahiriya convene at the end of the year and decide what they deem fit.'

Some Basic People's Congresses have already had the opportunity to discuss Britain's unilateral decision to break diplomatic relations. The Libyan media have given coverage to speeches which show a wide divergence of opinion. Some

speakers argued that the concept of Libya's foreign relations was on a people-to-people basis, not government-to-government, and consequently the Libyan people should not break relations in response to the British government's decision. Others argued to the contrary, and some called for an end to all economic co-operation with countries hostile to the Jamahiriya. Many speakers expressed the view that Britain's decision had come only under pressure from the United States, and Libya's response should be decided with this in mind.

A statement issued by the Foreign Liaison Bureau on 22nd April said it had 'received with great astonishment and displeasure the British Government's decision to sever relations unilaterally'. Britain's action, it added, had come 'despite the efforts made by the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau to reach a solution to end this crisis peacefully and without escalation of the situation'.

The statement drew attention to Britain's role in assisting the staging of the demonstration outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London, and referred to the 'campaign of arrests and false accusations carried out by the British police against Libyan students' in Britain. The actions, the Foreign Liaison Bureau asserted, had been part of a planned campaign the aim of which was the eventual breaking in diplomatic relations with the Jamahiriya. Britain had merely responded to pressure from the United States.



Qadhafi: 'America interfering in Arabs' internal affairs.'

Unity remains the top priority

IN A wide-ranging address to mark the Fourteenth Anniversary of the expulsion of British military bases from Libyan territory, Muammer Qadhafi warned that the recent despatch of US AWACS planes to Egypt and Sudan posed a new danger to Arab independence, and might prompt Libya to grant facilities to its coast to 'the superpower opposed to Washington'. At the same time, he reaffirmed Tripoli's commitment to a union with Egypt and Sudan, provided that Israeli and American influence in Khartoum and Cairo was first eliminated.

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya is ready to work for unity with Sudan and Egypt, on condition that the regimes in Khartoum and Cairo abandon their dependence on the United States, cease threatening the Libyan people, and sever their ties with the Zionists. This was a key element in an address by Muammer Qadhafi on March 28, marking the Fourteenth Anniversary of the expulsion of British military bases from Libya. He also warned, however, that if the US persisted in interfering in the Arab region, the Jamahiriya might consider granting 'facilities' to 'the superpower opposed to Washington', and that this would 'fundamentally alter the balance of power in the region'.

Last month, the United States sent AWACS reconnaissance aircraft to Egypt and Sudan in response to an appeal from Khartoum's ruler, Ja'afar Numeiri, for assistance against an alleged 'Libyan threat'. In his address, at the Gamal Abdul Nasser Air Base near the north east Libyan town of Tobruk, however, Colonel Qadhafi affirmed that 'the Revolution in Sudan is continuing', and that the AWACS 'will not halt it'. Washington had been unable to prop up a host of its puppet regimes in the Third World, including the Shah in Iran, King Idris in Libya, and Lon Nol in Cambodia: 'The US agents fell, one after another, and America couldn't help them. This is a lesson for those who wish to learn,'

declared Muammer Qadhafi.

The Libyan Jamahiriya realised, he continued, that 'a dialogue with the regime in Khartoum would be a dialogue with the deaf'. The regime's fall was far more likely to occur than such a dialogue, because 'the revolution marching from the south will inevitably come to Khartoum to liberate it'. It was a revolution which the Jamahiriya fully supported.

On relations with Egypt, Muammer Qadhafi stressed that 'there is no personal enmity between us and the Egyptian President', who 'knows that the Israelis are the real enemies, and that the USA is the country which supported the Zionists against Egypt and against the Arab

►nation'. Despite the Cairo regime's current alliance with Washington, and its complicity in US provocations against the Libyan people, President Mubarak 'knows that the real enemy of Egypt is not Libya' but the Israelis and Americans.

The US has in recent weeks tried to whip up a war fever in Cairo, but the Libyan leader insisted: 'We are not preparing for a war against Egypt.' The Jamahiriya, he stressed, 'does not accept that the Libyan army should fight the Egyptian army'. Arab military capabilities should be directed 'against the common enemies of the Arab Nation — America and the Zionists'.

Mubarak was associated with Anwar Sadat's sell-out of Arab rights in the Camp David scheme, but an abrogation of the US-sponsored accords was still open to the Cairo government. If Camp David was shelved, Libya would place 'all its resources — military, economic and moral — at the disposal of Egypt'.

Colonel Qadhafi recalled that the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser had worked for unity between Egypt, Sudan and Libya, and that he had insisted that such a united republic would save Sudan and Egypt from economic collapse and protect its peoples from control by Israel and the Americans. And the Libyan leader announced: 'We declare that we are ready to build the unity of Libya, Egypt and Sudan, and to place our resources in the service of this unity.'

There would, he averred, be a strong economic basis for the union. The Jamahiriya has just launched a \$5 billion scheme to pipe water from beneath the southern deserts for agricultural, industrial and domestic use along the coast. As part of the union between Libya, Egypt and Sudan, the river Nile could be 'linked with the great artificial river (the Libyan pipeline) to convert the barren desert in Egypt, Sudan and Libya into a green paradise'. Such a scheme would 'save the Egyptian and Sudanese people from poverty and hunger'.

The United States, however, was implacably opposed to all unionist initiatives in the Arab region, and consistently worked to sour relations between the Arab countries. The most recent instance was the propaganda emanating from Washington to the effect that the Jamahiriya was 'planning a march across its border with Egypt'. This, declared the Libyan leader, was 'a US lie'. No such march was contemplated.

However, 'as of today, we declare that if the Egyptians wish to come to Libya overland, they may do so. No one will prevent them.' The important issue, he explained, was that 'no one prevents the Egyptian people from visiting the Libyan people'. Colonel Qadhafi added that the Libyan authorities would also facilitate overland travel to Egypt by Egyptians living and working in the Jamahiriya.

The Arabs had imposed a collective

boycott on the Cairo regime, in response to Sadat's conclusion of his peace treaty with the Zionists. However, the Jamahiriya 'will make it easier for the regime to abrogate Camp David and return to the Arab fold, if it shows any intention of doing so.' The Libyan leader warned, however, that if the Mubarak regime persisted in its support for Camp David, 'we will be against it'.

Muammar Qadhafi reaffirmed clearly the Jamahiriya's consistent position on the conflict with the Zionists: 'We refuse to recognise a racist state which was established by force on the Arab land of Palestine, and which is working to destroy the Arabs'. And he confirmed: 'We will resist the Zionists with all the force

'We will involve the superpowers', Qadhafi warns

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER Muammar Qadhafi has warned that unless the United States desists from its persistent and dangerous interference in the Arab homeland, then the Jamahiriya 'will act to drag the superpowers into the struggle in this area'.

Libya, he warned, 'has allies and friends'. The United States should understand that the Jamahiriya 'has a very dangerous coast', extending for three thousand kilometres, and that to counter Washington's hostile moves, the Jamahiriya 'can provide the necessary facilities to the superpower which is hostile to the USA'.

He added: 'We could do this, so that the US will understand the rules of the game in this area, and the repercussions of attempts to tip the regional military balance.' He affirmed: 'We can change this balance a thousand-fold, and turn the tables on Washington. The USA cannot achieve what Libya can in this area.'

To underline the damage this could inflict on global US strategy, Colonel Qadhafi noted: 'We will make the missile bases in southern Europe worthless. If we enable a superpower which is hostile to the USA to use the Libyan coast, we will make the Comiso cruise missile base in Sicily, and the US and NATO bases from Crete to Cairo worthless.'

Muammar Qadhafi stressed, however, that this did not imply an abandonment of the Al Fateh Revolution's commitment to policies of non-alignment between the world's superpowers. It was a matter of self-defence. 'We pursue a non-aligned, progressive and patriotic policy, a policy which is aimed at unifying our nation, liberating our land and living in peace. We have no aggressive, colonialist or racist ambitions,' he declared.

at the disposal of the nation. We will work for the liberation of Palestine, inch by inch, from the Jordan river to the Mediterranean.'

This was not mere rhetoric, the Libyan leader stressed. These words were 'backed by continuous and persistent action'. In Lebanon, the Jamahiriya's support had assisted the nationalist and Muslim fighters in their successful eviction of the US, French, British and Italian forces from Beirut. In the same way, 'We can enable the Palestinian people to develop armed resistance until they pose a serious threat to the Zionists'.

Muammar Qadhafi stressed that a commitment to the struggle against Israel was not only a matter of principle, but also of hard self-interest. Recognition of the Zionists offered no security against their aggressions, because 'When they have finished their battle on the northern front (in Lebanon), they will return to occupy Egypt', and extend their control even further into the Arab homeland.

Colonel Qadhafi warned that the Israelis would launch a renewed aggression on their southern flank without hesitation if they 'manage to destroy the steadfast Syrian military forces. If Syria's steadfastness collapses, if the northern front collapses militarily and politically, the Israelis will turn again to the southern front — to Egypt, Libya and Sudan.'

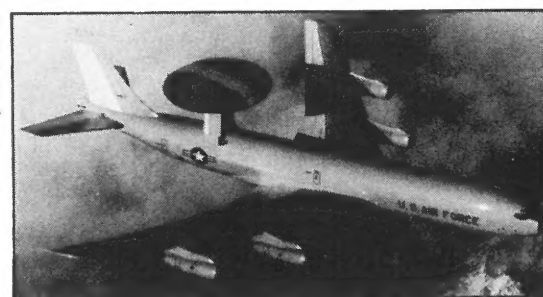
The Jamahiriya was prepared for union with Egypt and Sudan, Muammar Qadhafi stressed, but only if 'they dispense with US and Zionist control, and think of the future of the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples and of the Arab nation'. However, 'if those regimes continue to conspire against the Libyan people, at Washington's instigation, we call on Syria and Algeria to align themselves with the Libyan people', to counter the hostile alliance of Egypt, Sudan and the United States.

'If the Arab nation has to choose between two camps,' he continued, then Syria and Algeria must stand with the Jamahiriya. Other Arab regimes which were currently neutral, 'should determine their stands, and choose one camp or the other'.

Unless the American AWACS planes departed from Egypt and Sudan, 'the situation will deteriorate', the Libyan leader warned. Seeking military assistance from the United States was 'an incalculable gamble' with enormous stakes, and 'we explicitly warn the rulers in Egypt and Sudan against seeking help from the USA, and bringing it into the area' (see inset report).

The United States had no right to intervene in the Arab homeland, continued Colonel Qadhafi, explaining that the Jamahiriya saw 'all the positive and negative developments, be they military or civilian, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf, as internal matters'.

AWACS fly in: Numeiri's allegations were made to secure US and Egyptian military intervention against internal opposition to this unpopular tyranny.



Numeiri's Omdurman plot threatens regional security

THE JAMAHIRIYA has categorically rejected allegations by the regime of Ja'afar Numeiri in Khartoum that Tripoli was responsible for an air attack on the Sudanese city of Omdurman on 16th March. Libya insists that the air raid was ordered by Numeiri himself, to create a pretext for US and Egyptian military intervention to help stem the rising tide of rebellion and dissent within Sudan. Backing for the Libyan position has come from the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), the largest guerrilla group working for the overthrow of the US-backed Numeiri regime.

The Omdurman air raid involved a single bomber, which attacked the city's radio station, killing five people. The Numeiri regime at once charged that the aircraft was a Libyan Air Force TU 22, based on the south eastern oasis town of Kufra. The allegation was promptly endorsed by the United States and by the Mubarak regime in Cairo. Under a 1976 agreement providing for mutual defence against 'external aggression', Egyptian troops were despatched to Khartoum, and sent two Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes, three DC-10 tankers and a KC-135 intelligence gathering aircraft to Egypt to help 'protect Sudan' from 'Libyan aggression'.

Tripoli responded with outrage to the Numeiri regime's claims of Libyan complicity in the Omdurman air raid. On 18th March the Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned Arab and other Ambassadors for a briefing at which the Bureau 'categorically refuted the Khartoum government's allegations, stressing that the chain of lies and fabrications from Numeiri had no foundation'. The Sudanese ruler's claims were designed 'to give imperialist countries a pretext for intervention in Sudan and to launch aggression against the Libyan Arab people'.

Libya responded equally firmly to Washington's despatch of spy-planes to Egypt. On 19th March a Libyan Armed Forces spokesman warned that if the aircraft became involved in aggression against the Jamahiriya, then 'the Libyan Air Force is capable of destroying them'.

At the Jamahiriya's request, the Un-

ALLEGATIONS OF Libyan involvement in an air raid on the Sudanese city of Omdurman have been firmly rejected by Tripoli, which has condemned them as a ploy by President Numeiri to secure US and Egyptian military assistance to help prop up his ailing regime.

ited Nations Security Council began a special session to discuss the Omdurman air raid on 27th March. In a letter to the President of the Security Council, Mr Awad Burwan, Libya's Representative at UN Headquarters, referred to 'the serious ongoing events resulting from the despatch of American weapons and aircraft with the intention of spying on Libyan territory and preparing to launch aggressions against it'. The American moves, in co-ordination with the Mubarak and Numeiri regimes, were 'a serious threat to the peace and security of the region and the world'.

Addressing the Security Council on 29th March, the Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Secretary, Dr Ali Abdesalam Treiki, reaffirmed the Jamahiriya's denial of involvement in the Omdurman attack, and insisted that the Khartoum regime's allegations were intended 'to give a pretext to the American administration for military intervention and aggression against the Arab nation'.

Numeiri's duplicity over the affair was confirmed by Mr Joseph Oduhu, the political leader of the SPLM. Speaking in London on 19th March, he revealed that the bombing raid had been ordered by

the Khartoum regime itself. The attack, he said, was carried out by a Sudanese Air Force MiG 15, which flew from El Obeid air base in the west of the country. The real targets were the homes of two prominent Sudanese opposition figures, which are adjacent to the Omdurman radio station.

Mr Oduhu confirmed that the bombing was intended to allow Egyptian troops to move into Sudan under the two countries' 1976 defence pact, and had been discussed by President Mubarak of Egypt and President Numeiri at a meeting on 11th March.

Further backing for the SPLM and Libya came in *The Times* on 21st March, which said: 'Suspicion that the aircraft which attacked the Sudanese city of Omdurman last Friday may have been Sudanese, and not Libyan as claimed by Khartoum, is widely shared among Sudanese living in this country and British observers who know Khartoum well.'

Certainly, President Numeiri has pressing reasons for seeking intervention by Egyptian and US military forces. Opposition to his regime is mounting, and in the south a full-scale armed liberation struggle is under way, headed by the SPLM. This year has seen a string of daring attacks on government installations and on the base camps of foreign multinational companies, and Numeiri's position is becoming tenuous even in Khartoum, where angry street demonstrations have erupted. Devoid of support at home, Numeiri has sought to bolster his regime using the forces of his overseas backers.

It is a familiar tactic. As a *Times* editorial said on 20th March, it was 'the fourth time in three years and the third in the last thirteen months' that US AWACS planes had been sent to 'protect Sudan against threats from Libya'. And, demonstrating a firm grasp of the Khartoum regime's duplicity, the paper added: 'As the political situation in Sudan has gone from bad to worse over the last few years, it has been convenient to have an external scapegoat to blame, and an external bogeyman to frighten the West (mainly the United States) into providing military and economic aid'.

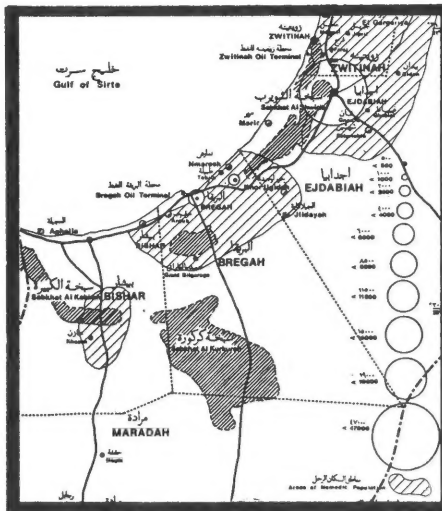
Planners heed the people

ONE OF the most striking contrasts between Libya under the corrupt regime of King Idris and today's Jamahiriya is the emphasis which is now placed on planned socio-economic development. During the monarchy, regional development was chaotic and haphazard. Perhaps the greatest single deficiency was the unchecked expansion of the cities, and the accompanying neglect of the rural areas. A consistent aim of Libya's planners since the Al Fateh Revolution has been to redress the balance, and to assure residents of villages and small towns a viable livelihood, amid a planned environment.

Finnmap Oy, Finland's largest planning consultancy, has been playing a key role in the Jamahiriya's regional planning process, and the firm is at present nearing completion of two major contracts, awarded by the Secretariat for Utilities in 1979 and 1981. The schemes centre on the regions of Sebha, in the south western desert, and El Khalij, in the central coastal zone, and work entails mapping 72 towns and villages, and other selected areas for which existing maps are out of date, and the preparation of comprehensive regional and urban development plans to cover expansion until the year 2000. Finnmap's multinational team includes engineers, architects, planners, cartographers, sociologists, agronomists, hydrologists, geologists, traffic specialists and statisticians.

The Khalij and Sebha regions together comprise 80 per cent of the Jamahiriya's land area, but their combined population of 350,000 accounts for only eleven per cent of the country's total. Nevertheless, these regions have a central part to play in Libya's long term development. The Khalij region contains the country's major oilfields. Until recently, development in the Sebha region was restricted by the scarcity of water, but the tapping of vast underground water reserves, for which plans are advanced, will create major new economic opportunities. Moreover, the enormous iron ore deposits in the Wadi ash Shatti, near Sebha, will form the basis for Libya's heavy industrial development, as a raw material for the steelworks nearing completion at the coastal town of Misrata.

Finnmap is keenly aware that the detailed planning requirements of the two regions are highly specialised: their resources and environments are unique within the Jamahiriya. Physical problems associated with climate and distance must be overcome. Modern social services for a population widely dispersed in numerous small settlements



REVOLUTIONARY LIBYA stresses the importance of an ordered approach to socio-economic development, to ensure that the country's resources are harnessed for the maximum benefit of all citizens. Regional planning forms an important element in the overall planning process, and the Jamahiriya has retained Finnmap Oy of Helsinki to assist in drawing up plans for the Sebha and El Khalij zones. Bob Price of Finnmap outlines the company's work, which has emphasised full public participation in the planning process.

must be located in the most convenient, yet economically rational, manner.

Planning must be based on accurate and up to date maps, and Finnmap's cartographical work has employed the latest techniques. The firm's aircraft have flown thousands of kilometres, taking aerial photographs from which detailed topographical maps have been prepared. The aerial photography has been complemented by ground-checking by surveyors, often working in some of the most hostile and remote natural environments on the planet. The actual map production has been undertaken in Helsinki, using Finnmap's computer and stereoplotting and reproduction equipment.

Consultation with local people has been a central aspect of Finnmap's approach in the preparation of regional and local plans. Each long-term proposal has been discussed in depth both in Tripoli and with the local communities. Fieldwork entailed many months of detailed studies, in which every settlement, no matter how small or remote, was visited. Literally hundreds of local administrative offices, schools, health centres, farms and other installations were visited to collect data and opinions.

The final outcome of Finnmap's work will be a set of up to date maps, reports containing detailed recommendations on a full range of infrastructural projects and policy guidelines for each development sector, plus twenty-year plans for 72 towns and villages. The largest towns for which such plans have been prepared are Sirte, Ajedabia, Sebha, Brak and Houn.

During Finnmap's nearly five years' experience of planning in the Jamahiriya, the firm has collected a wealth of local knowledge which provides a valuable resource not only for the company but also for Libya's own development agencies. While foreign companies can readily adapt design and construction methods to Libyan circumstances, Finnmap believes that planning and related tasks can most successfully be undertaken by experts with direct and extensive local experience, and feels itself to be well placed to build on its expertise by playing a continuing role in the Jamahiriya's planning process.

Change in the southern regions of Libya has been rapid in recent years, and will continue to accelerate. Finnmap believes it to be vital that physical transformation should be planned and co-ordinated. Only thus can valuable and scarce resources – human and material – be harnessed efficiently and wisely, to benefit both the present population and also the coming generations.



Modern housing: View of a housing development in Benghazi which will provide 7,000 new homes as part of the Revolution's welfare programme.

Bright outlook for oil sector

THE LONG term outlook for the Jamahiriya's oil industry was given a fillip last month with the disclosure that the National Oil Company (NOC) is to invest \$2 billion to develop the offshore El Bouri field, near Tunisian waters. Twenty per cent of the planned total will be invested by Italy's Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), through its Agip subsidiary.

Recoverable reserves from the field are put at 500 million barrels. Initially, it was estimated that the field would produce 75,000 barrels per day, but it is now thought that output by 1987 will reach 150,000 barrels per day. The development programme calls for ENI group companies to provide a production platform about 120 kilometres offshore, with two drilling rigs, thirty production wells, space for secondary recovery equipment, flaring equipment, sealines and a reservoir tank to store and transfer products. Accommodation will be provided for up to 250 people.

The Italian Snamprogetti company, which is also within the ENI group, has agreed to buy 750 million cubic metres of liquefied natural gas from the Jamahiriya each year, in a thirteen months contract beginning this month. To transport the LNG, Snamprogetti has bought two 40,000 cubic metre tankers.

Agreement on the gas purchase

was reached in February during talks in Rome between Italian Trade Minister Nicola Capria and a Libyan delegation headed by Planning Secretary Fawzi Shakshuki. It was also agreed in principle that ENI would supply the Jamahiriya's Brega Oil Company with a plant to process natural gas.

Libya's total oil reserves stood at 21.5 billion barrels in 1982, the new edition of *OPEC* at a Glance has disclosed. The publication put Libya's population at 3,230,000.

\$13.5 million construction award for India

THE INDIAN firm of United Technical Consultants (Unitech) has a \$13.5 million construction contract for work at Sukna, near Houn, five hundred kilometres south west of Tripoli. *Middle East Economic Digest* disclosed on 9th March. The contract is for four schools, a supermarket, a health centre and several industrial buildings.

Unitech also has a \$5.1 million contract for final work on 768 prefabricated homes in the Libyan capital. Work on both awards, which have financial guarantees from India's Canara Bank, will start this month.

Unitech was already involved in the Jamahiriya's development programme, having recently won a \$6.1 million sub-contract from International Airports Au-

thority of India (IAAI) for paving work at Brak airport.

The coastal town of Marsa Brega is another focus of urban development work in Libya, and last September the Turkish firm of Enka Construction won a three year, \$551 million contract to build two of six planned neighbourhoods in a planned new town to accommodate workers at Marsa Brega's expanding petrochemicals complex. In March it was announced that a \$78 million syndicated loan has been agreed to finance the building of the 2,500 homes involved.

Oil sales agreement with Turkey

TURKEY is to accept three million tonnes of crude oil from the Jamahiriya this year, under an agreement reached during a recent visit to Ankara by Mr Abu Zaid Omar Dourda, Libya's Secretary for Land Reclamation and Agrarian Reform. The Jamahiriya's oil income has been adversely affected by the falling prices and demand stemming from the international oil glut, and this has caused some delays in payments to foreign contractors in the country. Much of the oil supplied to Turkey under the new agreement will reportedly be in lieu of payments owed to Turkish companies involved in the Jamahiriya's development programme.

On 29th March the *Financial*

Times said that final agreement on the Turkish oil supply arrangement was expected to come during a visit to Tripoli this month by Turkey's Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal. The paper added that agreement would also be reached on the establishment of a joint Libyan-Turkish holding company, to be named Islam Holding.

In a separate development, on 17th February, Ankara radio announced that Libya had taken delivery of three 298 dwt, 13.5 knot harbour tugs built at the Turkish port of Kocaeli.

Development aid for Nicaragua and Upper Volta

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya is amongst the staunchest supporters of the Nicaraguan people's efforts to secure their political and economic independence in the face of armed incursions by US-sponsored counter-revolutionaries based in neighbouring Honduras, and efforts by Washington to sabotage the economy by blocking international development assistance.

Tripoli's continuing commitment to the central American republic was highlighted last month by the announcement that Libya has set up a joint agricultural scheme in Nicaragua, to boost local production of corn and cotton. ▶

► Last November, Managua radio disclosed that the Jamahiriya had donated a Falcon 20 aircraft to Nicaragua, under the terms of a bilateral co-operation agreement between the two countries.

The Libyan people also have an extensive economic assistance programme in Africa, and on 20th March Upper Volta's President Thomas Sankara revealed that Tripoli had granted his country a loan of \$10 million. He told the French magazine *Jeune Afrique* that this was in addition to an earlier loan for the same amount.

Sub contracts awarded for Bunba scheme

HOLLAND'S ESMIL International, which is a main contractor at the \$63.1 million Bunba desalination plant, has appointed France's Clemessy to carry out mechanical and electrical works and the West German firm of Heinrich Hirdes to work on the water intakes.

The Bunba plant, on which initial site work has already started, will have three 10,000 cubic metres per day multi-stage flash desalination units, a sea-water intake, stores and an 11 MW power station. Esmil is the main consultant, and will also supply the desalination units. Client is the Electricity Secretariat.

The Jamahiriya is currently producing 22 million cubic metres of water per annum from its Mediterranean desalination plants, the March issue of the *OPEC Bulletin* has announced. Libya's \$62.5 billion 1981-85 development plan calls for the country's desalination capacity to increase from 19 million cubic metres in 1980 to 28 million cubic metres by the end of next year.

Arab banks support Daewoo

A CONSORTIUM of Arab banks, led jointly by the Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) and the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (LAFB) has signed an agreement for a \$40 million credit facility to South Korea's Daewoo Corporation for its projects in the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Managers of the working capital facility, which matures in thirty months, are the Al Bahrain African Bank and the Arab Bank for Investment and

Foreign Trade, based in Abu Dhabi.

The South Korean construction company has won a series of major contracts in the Jamahiriya. Last year, for example, it was awarded a \$100 million contract for an office complex in Tripoli, and another \$100 million contract to build the third of Benghazi's ring roads.

Summer arrives

SUMMER TIME began in the Libyan Jamahiriya on 1st April, and will continue until the end of September. Clocks were put forward one hour at midnight on 31st March. Announcing the start of summer time, the General People's Committee for Public Services added that official office hours in summer will be from 7am until 4pm.

Sirte-Waddam road spans the desert

THE 247 KILOMETRES trunk road running south from the coastal town of Sirte to Waddam was formally opened on 27th March in a ceremony presided over by revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi. Also present was Engineer Mubarak ash Shamikh, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Marine Transport.

Last September saw the opening of two other major trans-desert trunk routes in the Jamahiriya - a 690 kilometres road linking Tripoli and Sebha, and a 626 kilometres road from Ageda-biyeh to the south eastern oasis town of Kufra. At the time, it was announced that the completion of the two new routes had brought the total length of paved road in the Jamahiriya to 25,675 kilometres, comprising 4,400 kilometres of agricultural roads and 21,275 kilometres of trunk roads.

Cement capacity expands

AS PART of the celebrations marking the Fourteenth Anniversary of the evacuation of British military bases from Libya, Muammer Qadhafi on 27th March inaugurated the Fataiah cement factory at the north eastern town of Derna. Also present at the ceremony was Heavy Industry Secretary Omar Muntasser.

The one million tonnes per

annum plant was built by Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, at a cost of LD 60 million. It has two production lines, each with a daily capacity of 1,600 tonnes, on the basis of three shifts, and is equipped with the latest filter systems to protect the environment from dust pollution.

Marsa Brega-Misrata gas pipeline nears completion

THE 570 KILOMETRES gas pipeline being laid by Soviet engineers and construction workers between the coastal towns of Marsa Brega and Misrata has been successfully tested, and will be ready for commissioning by the end of this year, *Soviet Weekly* disclosed on 17th March. Construction of the first compressor station is also nearing completion. The pipeline will carry gas for use at the iron and steel works being built at Misrata.

The report added that the Soviet-made pipe-layers, trench digging machinery and semi-automatic welders had functioned as well in the Jamahiriya's hot climate as in the freezing conditions of Siberia, where the Soviet Union's own oil and gas industry is centred.

The Soviet Union's contribution to the Jamahiriya's oil and gas industry has expanded significantly since the signature in 1972 of an economic and technological co-operation agreement between the two countries. In addition to their involvement in the Marsa Brega-Misrata pipeline, Soviet specialists have drawn up a master plan for the development of Libya's gas industry, and during the past five years Soviet workers have drilled eighty oil wells in the Jamahiriya.

Hyundai low bidder for airport scheme

THE SOUTH Korean firm of Hyundai has emerged as low bidder, at \$90.2 million, for the contract to build the new international airport at Ras Lanouf, on the coast 400 kilometres south west of Benghazi, where one of the Jamahiriya's largest petrochemicals complexes is under development. In second place was Joannou & Paraskevaides of Cyprus, with \$124.3 million, followed by Holland's In-

terbeton. About twenty companies bid for the scheme, and an award is expected in May. Consultant for the airport is Britain's Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners.

Niqat al Khums textile complex opens

THE LATEST of the Jamahiriya's light industrial plants - a textile factory at Niqat al Khums - was formally opened on 1st April. The new factory, which has the very latest machinery, has a capacity of four hundred traditional Arab suits and shirts per day.

This is the second textile complex to open within a year. Last August saw the inauguration of an LD 40 million factory at Bani Walid, which employs 650 workers and has an annual capacity of 250,000 square metres of woven carpets, 620,000 square metres of unwoven material for carpet manufacture, 400,000 jumpers and 200 tonnes of wool for the production of blankets.

The Jamahiriya's \$62.5 billion 1981-85 development plan allocates LD 1.2 billion for light industrial development.

Joint bank with Yugoslavia

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya and Yugoslavia are to set up a joint bank later this year to promote trade between Yugoslavia and the Arab countries, the Yugoslavian news agency Tanjug has announced. The Belgrade-based bank will have an initial capital of \$30 million, of which sixty per cent will be provided by Libya and the rest from Yugoslavian banks.

The announcement followed the recent visit to the Jamahiriya by Yugoslavian Prime Minister Mrs Milka Planinc, during which she conferred with Muammer Qadhafi and other high-ranking Libyan officials.

Aviation agreement with Mauritania

A LIBYAN civil aviation team has been in the Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott, for talks on a civil aviation agreement between the two countries. Nouakchott radio said that a draft agreement had been signed, and 'will come into effect soon'.

Arab Homeland

□ **16th March:** Revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi receives Colonel Fuad Lahhud, Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies.

□ **20th March:** Staff Major Abdesalam Jaloud confers in Tripoli with Ahmad Jibril, Secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, with Abu Musa, Abu Salih and Abu Khalid al Amlah - all leaders of the New Revolutionary Movement in the Fatah Palestinian resistance organisation, and with Omar ash Shibabi and Fadl Shurur, who are members of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

□ **21st March:** Voice of Arab Lebanon radio announces a meeting in the Jamahiriya between Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of Lebanon's Independent Nasserist Movement, and Abu Salih, a leader of the New Revolutionary Movement in Fatah. Also present was Ahmad Jibril, Secretary-General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

□ **25th March:** Muammer Qadhafi confers by telephone with Syrian President Hafez al Assad. Damascus radio said that the talks centred on regional developments, and on a meeting between the two leaders 'in the near future'.

□ **1st April:** Muammer Qadhafi confers in Tripoli with Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of Lebanon's Independent Nasserist Movement.

□ **2nd April:** The United Nations Security Council resumes debate on a complaint filed by the Jamahiriya concerning the tension created in the Arab region by America's despatch of AWACS spy planes to Egypt.

□ **9th April:** Damascus radio quotes a 'responsible source' as having reaffirmed Syria's firm support for the Libyan people against potential aggression by the United States.

Jamahiriya economic news

□ **11th April:** A report in the journal *Impact International* says that there are around one million foreign workers in the Jamahiriya, from about one hundred countries. The report quoted Jim Boston of the Occidental Oil Company as saying that Americans in Libya lived normal lives, free from any intimidation or harassment from the Libyan authorities.

□ **13th April:** *Middle East Economic Digest* discloses that low bidder for the first contract for work on a new town at Misrata's industrial complex is the French firm of Bouygues. The design consultant, West Germany's Weidleplan Consulting, say that the contract, for 1,680 villas at Qasr Ahmad, is worth about \$338 million. Client for the scheme is the Higher Command for Qasr Ahmad.

International

□ **16th March:** Speaking at United Nations headquarters in New York, the Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary, Dr Ali Abdesalam Treiki, repeats the Jamahiriya's denial of any involvement by Libya in the recent bombings in London and Manchester.

□ **18th March:** A commentary on Tripoli radio says that Libyan students in Britain have, without justification, been subjected to 'a broad campaign of hatred' by the British authorities, which had revealed a 'racist position, hostile to the Libyan Arab people' by the London government.

□ **19th March:** Mr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, ends a visit to the Jamahiriya.

□ **29th March:** Dr Ali Abdesalam Treiki, the Jamahiriya's Secretary for Foreign Liaison, confers in New York with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

□ **30th March:** Speaking at the end of a visit

to Ankara, Mr Abu Zaid Omar Durda, Secretary for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation, reaffirms the Jamahiriya's desire to strengthen bilateral ties with Turkey.

□ **1st April:** Mr Zarrouk Rajab, Secretary General of the General People's Committee, confers in the Libyan capital with Mr V.M. Makhel, Lesotho's Minister of Co-operatives.

□ **6th April:** A commentary by the Jamahiriya news agency JANA accused the United States of having elevated terrorism to the level of state policy by using its armed forces as an international police force, supporting Israel and fighting revolutionaries in Latin America.

□ **7th April:** Bulgarian Defence Minister Dobri Dzurrov arrives in Tripoli at the start of a visit to the Jamahiriya.

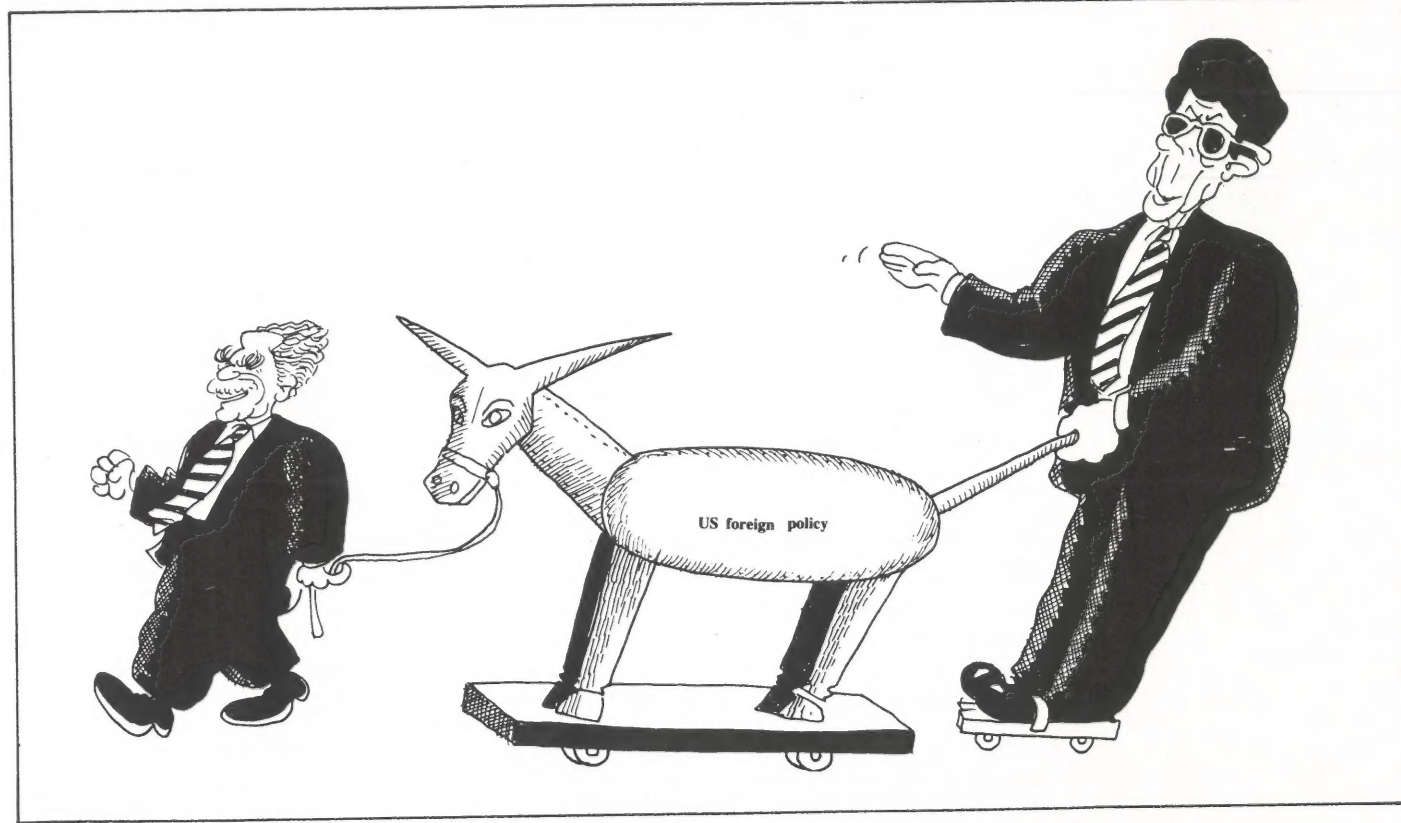
□ **8th April:** It is disclosed that Muammer Qadhafi has received a message from Guinea's Military Committee for National Salvation, which took power after the recent death of Guinean leader Sekou Toure. The Jamahiriya news agency JANA said that the Committee had expressed its 'total readiness to back and promote brotherly and co-operative relations between the Libyan and Guinean peoples'.

□ **9th April:** Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff receives Libya's Foreign Liaison Secretary, Ali Abdesalam Treiki. While in Valetta, Dr Treiki also conferred with the Maltese Foreign Minister.

□ **9th April:** It is disclosed that Muammer Qadhafi has received a cable of congratulations from Benin's President on the occasion of the Fourteenth Anniversary of the expulsion of British military bases from Libya.

Jamahiriya

□ **28th March:** The General People's Committee for the Civil Service declares today an official public holiday 'in celebration of the anniversary of the expulsion of British military bases from the homeland'.



The GREEN BOOK

BY MUAMMAR AL QADHAFI

PART 1

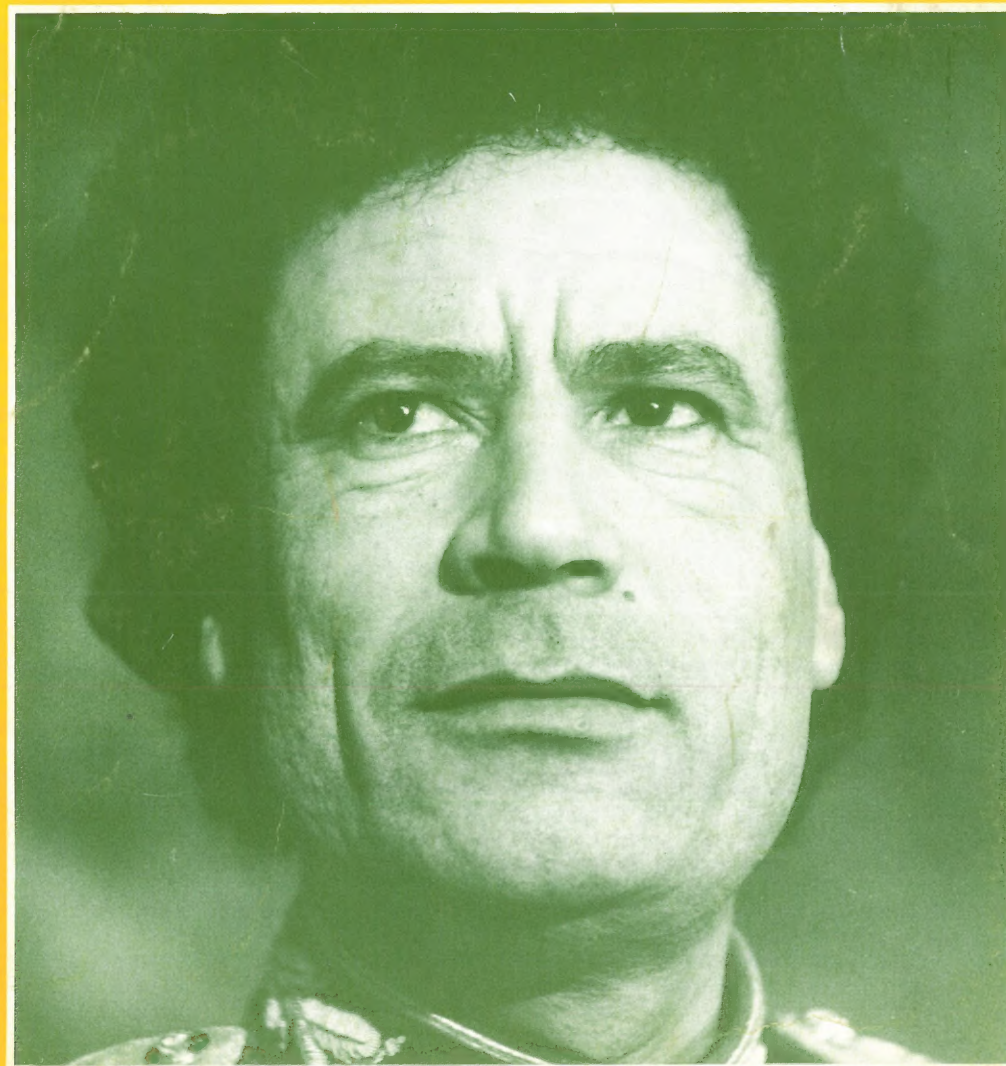
The solution of the
problem of Democracy

PART 2

The solution of the
Economic Problem

PART 3

The Social Basis of the
Third Universal Theory



In these three volumes the Libyan leader examines the economic, social and political problems confronting the world today, and presents a radical programme for their solution.

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